State of the Art (SOTA) Manual for Asphalt Plants

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State of New Jersey
Department of Environmental Protection
Air Quality Permitting Program

State of the Art (SOTA) Manual for Asphalt Plants Section 3.4

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3.4.i Abbreviations

CFR Code of Federal Regulations

CO Carbon Monoxide

NAPA National Asphalt Pavement Association

NJAPA New Jersey Asphalt Pavement Association

NJDEP New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection

NOx Nitrogen Oxides

NVE No Visible Emissions

ppmvd Parts Per Million By Volume, Dry Basis

RACT Reasonable Available Control Technology

SOTA State of the Art

SOx Sulfur Oxides

THC Total Hydrocarbons

VOC Volatile Organic Compounds

3.4 STATE OF THE ART MANUAL FOR ASPHALT PLANTS

3.4.1 Scope

These SOTA performance levels apply to all newly constructed, reconstructed, or modified batch type or drum type hot mix asphalt plants.

3.4.2 SOTA Performance Levels

Pollutants	Emission Limits		Units of Standards
	RACT	SOTA	
СО	500*	250	ppmvd @ 7% O ₂
THC	250*	125	ppmvd @ 7% O ₂
NO _x	200**	200	ppmvd @ 7% O ₂
Visible Emissions	20	<5 or No Visible Emissions	% opacity or NVE
SO _x	N.J.A.C. 7:27-9		Wt % Sulfur or Lbs./ 10 ⁶ BTU
Particulate	0.02		gr/ scf

^{*} If located at a major facility.

Note: All concentration levels are one hour averages except for opacity.

3.4.3 Technical Basis and References

3.4.3.1 Basis for the Recommended SOTA Levels

- A. Results from NJDEP compliance testing and emission monitoring programs.
- B. Seventy-four permit files (10 Drum & 64 Batch plants) were reviewed for the preparation of this manual. Out of the 74 facilities all conducted stack testing for CO and THC but only 22 plants conducted stack testing for NOx.
- C. Correspondence from Technology Department; Gencor Industries Inc., Hauck manufacturing Co., Inc. (burner manufacturer), Astec Industries (plant manufacturer), and North America combustion burner manufacturer.
- D. National Asphalt Pavement Association (NAPA) study # 166 printed December 1993 by the NAPA.
- E. The work compiled within the manual was prepared through the combined efforts of

^{**} If it has the potential to emit greater than 25 tons per year.

the NJDEP-lead contact: Mike Adhanom and the NJAPA Industry SOTA task group: chair, Rich Gribbin with the assistance of Bob Frank, George Conway and Richard Meyers.

F. New Jersey Asphalt Pavement Association (NJAPA) Environmental committee.

3.4.3.2 Available Technologies for Achieving Compliance

- A. Particulate: Use of a dry baghouse dust collector based on the following styles: Pulse Jet type, Plenum pulse type & Reverse air type. All of these styles of dust collectors operate more efficiently when used inconjuction with primary collectors ahead of them removing the heavier media from the dust laden air stream. Styles of these primary collectors are: Knockout box, Cyclone, Multi-tube collector & Multiple cyclone arrangements.
- B. Carbon Monoxide: Good combustion practice, refractory stabilized burner, counterflow drying, or use of natural gas for fuel.
- C. Nitrogen Oxides: Natural gas fuel, periodic burner adjustment or low NO_x burner.
- D. Total Hydrocarbons: External mixing either in batch tower or continuous coater, counter flow drying, natural gas fuel, or mixing chamber gas recirculation.

3.4.4 Recommended Review Schedule

The anticipated review date is five years from the effective date of this manual.